SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

Business Notice.

Washington, Barch 22, 1888.
The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collers that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, because only who have performed such service in other parts of the Ap 29—if

PARTIES AND "SECTIONAL INTERESTS AND PRE-JUDICES."-NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DIS-

The New York Times will pardon us if we express a little surprise that a public journal in the great commercial emporium of the Union should counsel the organization of parties upon purely sectional grounds. Speaking of the democracy, the Times says, they "must adapt themselves to sectional in-terests and prejudices." It will be conceded that the advice of our cotemporary has been adopted by every other party, and now we are urged to recognise a democracy North and a democracy South We submit to the Times whether, inasmuch as it proposes to create distinctive party organizations in the two great sections of the Union, it would not also advise that there shall be established two governments for the same sections? We take it for granted that the New York press are sufficiently enlightened and practical to be able to see that, whenever the North shall be united into compact organization against the South, they will carry the federal elections so as to make the President and command a majority of the national legislature. These results are certainly inevitable. Now, what effect is this species of policy likely to have upon the public sentiment of the South? Will they be satisfied with it? Will they submit to it? We think not. In the event of a disruption of the Union, who, in the city of New York, would thank the Times for suggesting the course that was destined to produce such disasters? But we go a little further, and express the conviction that the North is not fitted to govern any country but its own. Its "prejudices" against the South are deep and fanatical. If they had power over the latter, they would only injure themselves by its unlawful exercise. There is no portion of the American people that can be made subjects of another; nor is it safe to trust either section with absolute control.

Perhaps the Times will answer us that parties have nothing to do with the government; that they are not recognised as an element even in its organic law. That is technically true, though, in point of fact, it is a great error. If we consult the history of the past it will be found that all our administrations have been fostered into being by our political organizations, insomuch that there is no real exception te the rule. This is so with respect, also, to nearly all the questions of administrative policy which have been discussed in American politics. The two or three parties have sought popular support on the basis of opinions widely advocated or opposed by them, respectively, and the result has been determined as the one or the other received the sanction of the public judgment of the country. It would be folly, under such circumstances, to maintain that political organizations are not even identified with the government. There is, we know, a large class of theorists and stilted dignitaries who exhibit great horror at the bare mention of the fact that parties should be recognised in the public administration. These men live in the upper atmosphere of our political system, and come down only when their friends get into power to be the most proscriptive and intolerant partisans.

If, then, parties are to be recognised in a practical sense, it is certainly important that they should be guided by principles at least not inconsistent with the conditions of the government. It is clear that their organization, on purely "sectional interests and prejudices," would be a most dangerous experiment, even if we regard alone the harmony and efficiency of the public administration. would soon widen every breach, inflame every discord, fortify every example of injustice, and lead to scheme of the Times should it prevail. It would heretofore been. simply substitute for the law of the Union the policy of elections. It would offer a reward for demagoguism and dishonesty, and operate as a permanent paralysis upon all integrity and patriotism. It would bring into the government not merely conflicting opinions, but inflamed passions, quarrels, and hostile representatives.

We have no faith whatever in the doctrine that the federal constitution possesses any inherent, selfsustaining power. It is a law resting upon a constituent force, which force imparts to it its vitality and its powers of endurance. Stripped of these it is a rope of sand incapable of the least resistance. If we are right in this analysis of the federal system, it is certainly unwise and wicked to counsel the array of parties on "sectional interests and prejudices."

We are very much disposed to call things by their right names, and in this spirit we admit that there are too many signs of a disposition to recognise the existence of a northern and a southern democracy.

There are, doubtless, many ambitious men in the South whose visions are so introverted as to see quite indifferently many northern aspirants for public honors shaping their opinions so as to gather up in their support the largest amount of " sectional interests and prejudices." The true principles of the government would seem to be unsuited to this advanced age of benevolence and philanthropy. The question is no longer what is right, but what is the best policy? We must not refer to the law as our guide, but to the popular prejudices of the place and the moment. Our rules must be so framed that the exceptions shall prevail over them. Indulgences must not be issued upon merits but upon manners. Rewards must follow agility, and not ability, integrity, and faithful services. Partisans must stand above patriots, management above morals, and policy above principles. Are we coming upon a Pickwickian system of intercourse, where it is to be understood that anental reservations are to cover all our bad speeches, atone for our heresies and blot out our political sins? Has the South granted a universal indulgence to the

North, and is the North about to forgive all the wickedness of the South?

In the midst of these negotiations, meanwhile, is the federal constitution to remain as it is—a bond of union between all the States, a rule of action prescribing what shall be done, a guide and a limitation upon all the departments of the government? There is nothing in that compact which recognises a North or a South. It does not indicate a divided constituency, a divided people, a slave or a free sentiment It is the bond of a compact union, the seal of our political covenant, a living reproach upon all "sectional interests and prejudices," which were removed in its adoption and are condemned by all its. practical government.

THE NEXT PLAY WITH NEW ACTORS.

While the performers are going through with the ast act of the Kansas drama, and are winning rounds of applause for the admirable manner in which the fiction is represented, we beg leave respectfully to nquire, on behalf of a large class of people who regard the whole affair as the merest clap-trap in the world, what play is next to be put upon the stage? Who is to be employed to prepare the scenes for the introduction of that old popular farce entitled "Protection; or, Robbing Peter to Pay Paul?" Nearly all the old worn-out actors who figured on the boards during the last generation are pricking up their ears and rubbing up their memories in delightful anticipation of seeing the revival of this play. We trust they will not be disappointed. There is a large class in the world who would be very unhappy if they should be deprived of the privilege of behold ing now and then the old, decayed, and mouldy idols at which they worshiped in their younger days. What urchin that has read the thrilling story of "Thaddeus of Warsaw" does not recur to its ghosts and apparitions, its loves and its sacrifices, as the very highest strokes of genius and humanity? Nothng, then, could be more opportune than the prospact, now imminent, that we are to have a restoration of the old Bourbon tariff men. They are all alive to heir cherished system of protection, and even innocently flatter themselves that the "whig party," in all the glory and majesty of its best days, is also to be restored.

With the kindest feelings towards the aged and the infirm, in politics and out of politics, we are compelled to ask what the "old whig party" would do, fostered and sustained by the republican and knownothing sentiment of the day ?-the "whig party" ustained by the abolitionism of the New York Tribune, by the abolitionism of John P. Hale, Chase, Giddings, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison !- the "whig party" of Mr. Clay's leadership brought under the fostering care of Fred Douglass and Mr. Fessenden, Mr. Seward and Mr. Horace

CELESTIALISM NORTH AND SOUTH.

We have been expecting very confidently since he comet has passed to the southward that the northrn abolition journals would denounce it, and point xultingly to its diminishing brilliancy and to the stinted emanations of its heretofore elaborate and artistic tail. How such papers as the New York Cribune have overlooked this circumstance we are at a loss to understand. We know nothing of the fairs of the comet, or of its sensitiveness to assault and ridicule, but we now remember the celestial visitor lingered for a long time in the Northwest. perhaps calculating the hazards of fulfilling its eccentric mission by a journey to the South, incurring hereby the displeasure of the Tribune. Since this subject is before us, we think it not amiss to inquire of our astronomers whether the planets and stars of the North are not more brilliant and prosperous than those of the South? The sun and the moon also continue to reside in the South-and that, too, without remonstrance. The truth is, northernism has no

NDIAN AFFAIRS IN TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO We give in another column, on the responsibility f the writer, a very sensible and suggestive letter from Santa Fe, on the affairs of the settlers with the Indians. We have had occasion to refer heretofore to the want of harmony between the Indian and War We are utterly unwilling, for instance, to trust to Departments. The letter of our correspondent will epay a careful perusal. It is from such ern democracy. The influence of local "prejudices" that the government will find the best testimony of the practical working of our system on the frontiers The subject of the proper management of the Inan irreconcilable political antagonism, to be followed dians is an exceedingly interesting one at all times, by disunion and anarchy. This is our estimate of the but hereafter will become much more so than it has

THE ELECTIONS.

The telegraph announces that the official result in the Berks and York districts of Pennsylvania elect the opposi tion candidates for Congress. From Indiana we are advised, through the same medium, of the defeat of Niblack and Hughes. We fear that the defeat of the latter may be correct; but a private despatch was received in this city yesterday from Evansville, Indiana, announcing Judge Niblack's election as beyond doubt. From Ohio there is nothing further; eight democratic members are believed to be elected. In lowa there is a gain of one

MORE OF THE AUSTRIA'S PASSENGERS.

The British frigate Valorous arrived at New York The British frigate Valorous arrived at New York on the 14th instant, bringing forty-two of the passengers rescued from the Austria, who were landed at Fayal by the Maurice. C. Missimer, Professor Eisfeld, of New York, and C. Becker, of Westphalia, remained in the hospital at Fayal, being badly bruised. The passengers furnish a detailed account of the burning of the Austria, which adds little or nothing to the particulars we have already published. The following is a list of the Austria's passengers brought by the Valorous:

C. Michaelis Lookman, of Assel; W. Voelkner, Lychen; P. Warner, Worms: H. Ashahr, Bedenbech; H. Betken.

C. Michaelis Lookman, of Assel; W. Voelkner, Lychen; P. Wagner, Worms; H. Asbahr, Bedenbech; H. Betken, Lonzen; J. Mepfer, Ellenville; E. Sasse, Enger; D. Cohn, Breslau; Ferdinand Strabnen, Stagkon; W. Benjamin, Mullerslauf; E. Wunshman, Lingen; F. Stubnon, Izarnikow; G. Biernstell, Manheim; F. Wagner, Hesse Cassel; F. H. Zitz, Maenz; S. Pollah, Ruthen; L. Wolf, New York; W. Beccher, Le Clair, Iowa; F. Rheinlander, Kern; S. Hess, Chrodzien; A. H. Lass, Cappelm; Ph. Moeller, Gelnhausen; J. Reedle, Straubring; G. Vollerson, Cappeln; Fritz Hanerlah, Bulauske; N. Siks, Romerswicker, L. Heller, Picklantz; H. Hasse, Berlin; Dr. H. Scheck, Coeln; G. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; E. Witte, Wehden; H. Lemke, Ellendorf; Edward Auendorf, Santa Cruz. Finales.—Mary Frederich, of Praz; C. Hunshiel, of Leedorf; B. Barendam, of Shermuch; Erina Finken, of New York; Betty Erdwurn, of Lernburg; Rosalie Itzig, of Lobseng.

New York; Betty Erdwurn, of Lernburg; Rosalie Itzig, of Lobseng.

The following, belonging to the Austria's crew, had taken passage for Hamburg; L. Hahn, 1st officer; R. Heittman, 2d officer; J. C. Bernill, 3d officer; C. Plate, 2d master; J. H. Richter, sailor; J. Trebold, fireman; N. Jurgenson, sailor; Oliver Pohl, engineer; C. Michaels, Lookman.

There will be a celebration at Natick, Mass., on the 19th, of the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, when the surrender will be acted over in brief.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

In the 16th district Junkin's official m In the 8th district Schwarts's official i In the 8th district Schwarts a official majority of clancy Jones is 19.

It is reported that the opposition have elected a senator in York county. If this be correct the Senate will have one opposition majority.

Official majorities from numerous counties do not alter the results before reported. The delegation to Congress will therefore stand 20 opposition, 3 anti, and 2 Lecomposition.

ton democrats.

LATER.—At a meeting of the city return judges, affida vits were read charging frauds in the first district, indi-cating that Florence's seat will be contested.

READING, Oct. 15.—The following is the vote of the 8th congressional district: Schwartz, 7,321; Jones, 7,392. The democratic State senator is elected by 197 msjority. Porter, the democratic candidate for supreme judge, received 4,632 majority.

The 24th congressional district is still in doubt. Four counties give Gillis, democrat, 1,940 majority. The four other counties have not been heard from, but gave 1,159 majority in 1856. READING Oct. 15. - The following is the vote of the

INDIANA

In the 1st district the election of Hovey (anti-Lecompton) over Niblack (administration) is considered certain. In the 3d district, Dunn (opposition) is elected by about 300 majority over Hughes, (administration.)

IOWA.

Leftingwell has large majorities in the various counties eard from, and is supposed to be elected.

The Vermont General Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 14.—The general assembly.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 14.—The general assembly of Vermont convened in this place to-day. The house was erganized by the choice of Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Burlington, speaker, who received 188 votes to 38 for Horace Wadsworth, esq., of Grand Isle, the democratic candidate. Charles Gummings, of Brattleboro', clerk pro tem. The senate organized this afternoon by the choice of Clark H. Chapman for secretary, and H. S. Miner for assistant. Hon. Hiland Hall will be inaugurated governor to morrow.

Later from Utah ... Fight with the Camanches Sr. Louis, Oct. 15.—The Utah mail arrived at St. Joseph's on the 9th. The troops had nearly completed their hits, and would go into winter quarters on the 15th of October. Everything was quiet in the valley. A battle took place between a detachment of the 2d cavalry and a band of Camanche Indians near the Witchita village on the 1st of October, in which Lt. Van Camp and four men were killed, and Maj. Van Dorn and tea men wounded. The Camanches had 40 killed.

Change of Jurisdiction.

Bo.on, Oct. 15.—Judge Sprague, in his charge to the grand jury to-day, defined the law, which renders it certain that Captain Townsend, of the slave brig Echo, will have to be taken to Key West for trial, that being the first port the Dolphin touched at after the seizure

Tne Fever at New Orleans.

New Onleans, Oct. 14.—The deaths by yellow fever in the Charity Hospital during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock last evening were fourteen—an increase of five over the previous day.

Markets.

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New York, Oct. 15.—Cotton has declined—sales of 1,800 bales; upland, 12 3-16 cents. Flour is dull—sales of 11,500 bbls.; State, \$4 45 a \$4 55; Ohio, \$4 90 a \$5 20; southern, \$5 a \$5 50. Wheat is dull—sales of 10,000 bushels. Corn is buoyant—sales of 42,000 bushels; white, 84 a 86 cents; yellow, 85 a 86½ cents. Pork is firm—mess, \$16 25 a \$16 30; prime, \$14 a \$14 25. Lard is quiet at 10½ a 10½ cents. Whiskey is quiet at 22½ cents. Sugar is dull at 6½ a 7½ cents. Coffee is quiet at 10½ a 11½ cents—auction sale; Java declined ½ a ½ cent. Spirits of turpentine is steady at 50 cents. Rosin is steady at \$1 73. Rice is quiet at 3 a \$2 cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15 .- There is nothing doing in bread stuffs—flour is dull and nominally unchanged; Howard street is nominal; Ohio, \$5 371; City Mills, \$5. Wheat is steady—reds, \$1 15 a \$1 23 for fair to prime; whites, is steady—reds, \$1 15 a \$1 23 for fair to prime; whites, \$1 35 a \$1 42 for good to prime. Corn is unchanged. Whiskey is quiet at 22½ a 23 cents. Provisions are still firm and unchanged.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Thursday night.)

The democratic county convention met last night a Tammany Hall. John Kelly was nominated for the sheriffalty, and John Cluney for the county clerkship Robert Gamble, Francis O'Keefe, A. R. Jackman, and F Schirmer got the nomination for coroners, and Wm. C. Conner for supervisor. The ticket is a strong one, and will certainly be elected. John Cluncy is president of the board of aldermen, a good democrat, an enlightened, ac tive, and influential citizen, and deservedly popular where

ever he is known.

No nomination has been made as yet for the offices of comptroller and district attorney. It is next to certain that Mr. Waterbury, assistant postmaster, will receive

that Mr. Waterbury, assistant postmaster, will receive the latter nomination.

Finding fusion impossible without giving the entire oyster to the black republicans, and being content with the shell themselves, the Americans of King's county (Brooklyn) nominated "a straight ticket" last night, and henceforth declare war to the kinfe against the republicans. The Express of this evening says that the republicans are very "much depressed in spirits, and give up all hope." I am encouraged to hope that Mr. Tayor's prospects of success are becoming brighter every

day, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions of the bolters to defeat him.

The republican central committee fired a hundred guns in the Park to-day in celebration of their "victory." A few peculiarly ragged urchins assisted at the celebration, and were the sole representatives of the imaginary jubilant multitude. The Evening Post announces that it has "much more to say" on "the elections," and that it will say it when its columns are less crowded. I would recommend the postponement of all further remarks on the elections until after the 2d of November; it is not long to wait, and the events of that day may alter very materially the complexion of things, and prove to the republicans that, though they may achieve a temporary success through the domestic broils of the democracy,

republicans that, though they may achieve a temporary success through the domestic broils of the democracy, they are utterly powerless where the democrats are united as they are in the Empire State.

The rumor was current to-day that Police Commissioners Nye, Stranahan, and Stillwell had sent in their resignations. The reason of the retirement of the two first named gentlemen is that their official duties interfere with the activity of the property of the residual sense in the sense of the sens

named gentlemen is that their official duties interfere with their political pursuits, (Nye is the republican aspirant for sheriff, and Stranahua the probable republican candidate for Congress in the 2d congressional district,) and the cause of Mr. Stillwell's alleged resignation is a desire "to mind his own business."

The North Star, from Southampton September 29th, arrived here to-day. The political news is unimportant. The London Times of the 29th says that a reduction in the rate of discount of the Bank of England was looked for immediately. It gives the following reasons why the reduction may be expected, which are well worthy of notice:

reduction may be expected, which are well worthy of notice:

"While the buillion shown in the last return was within £3,095,073 of the highest amount ever held, the total of unemployed notes was still issuer to the maximum, its difference from the largest within modern experience being only £1,379,270. It appears, moreover, that on each occasion of a reduction to 2½ per cent. within the last ten years the builtion and reserve were both considerably short of the sums now in hand. When the step was taken in 1869 the builtion was £10,380,184, or £2,785,381 less than at present, while the reserve was £11,571,366, or £2,785,381 less than at present, while the reserve was £11,571,366, or £2,785,381 less. Again, in January, 1862, a similar movement was adopted, when the builton stood at only £17,557,541, or £1,576,323 less, and the reserve at £11,707,860, or £1,187,460 less. Indeed, at the time of the reduction to 2 per cent. on the £2d of April, 1852, the reserve was at a point which contrasts still less favorably with that which has now accummated, its amount being £11,500,305, compared with which there is at this moment an excess of £1,365,5045. At that remarkable period even the builton was not more than £463,305 above the amount presented last week. Consequently, however speedily the expected change may be amounced, it will have been delayed beyond the period at which it would have been justified by former precedents."

The North Star brought over the famous opers singer, Madame Piccolomini, whose singing and acting have

with great appliance.

The money market was rather more active to-day, but without any change in the rates of interest. The accounts of full coffers in Europe, and of everybody "being at a loss to know how to employ their money," have made us ask each other, "What shall we do with our money?" and the result will probably be an excess of speculative fever. There are indications of its approach in the stock market, while the legitimate channels of trade are neglected.

in the stock market, while the legitimate channels of trade are neglected.

There is little or nothing doing in foreign exchange for the Hammonia and Arago on Saturday. Rates are nominally well maintained.

The stock market was unusually excited and active this morning, especially for "the fancies." Notwithstanding courageous attacks from the bears, prices advanced, and the tendency is upward. The money article of this evening's Express contains the following just and appropriate remarks as to the present feeling in the stock market:

market:

"While the market was freely supplied by the bears it yielded, only to attain higher prices as soon as this depressing element was withdrawn. With numerous fluctuations the course of prices appears now to be decidedly upward, and their improving tendency will not receive any check through a scarcity of money to be raised by pledge of stocks. A fancy stock considered as wholly worthines, at a certain figure, becomes available as soon as it has been initiated a little, and the confidence of lenders generally increases with each advance in prices, until they find themselves lending upon stocks a percentage greater than their intrinsic value. This is the direction matters are taking at present, and it will not be a matter of surprise if prices should rap dry advance. The inflexions of a speculative period are strong, and the leading operators in the street are united to stimulating it still further."

At the second board prices fluctuated a little, but the

market closed stendily	me cu	e following rates :	
on d.	Auk'd.	Off d.	Ask'd.
Indiana State 5's 90%		Mich. S. & N. I. R 24	24 %
Tennessee 6's 9214	92%	Mich, S. guarant'd 52 %	5234
Virginia 6's 93%	93%	Panama Railroad 117 %	11756
Missouri 6's	8736	Hinois Central R 7834	79
Louisiana State 6's	BREE	Galena & Chicago, 83 54	83%
Canton Company 19%	20	Cicveland & Tol. R 34 %	3436
Cumberland Coat 18		Chicago & Hock I 65%	66
N. Y. Central R 84 %	8414	Milwaukie & Miss1634	16%
Erie Railroad 15%	16	La Crosse & Mil. R 4%	
Hudson River R. R 28 14	28%	Illmoir Central Bd 8834	90
Harlem Railroad 12%	1254	Pennsylvania Coal 76	7734
Reading Railroad 51 %	5134	Pacific Mail	105
Michigan Central 37	37 %	N. Y. Central 6's	
Erie Bonds, 1875	to Lan	N. Y. Contral 7's	
COMPANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		TORONE I STATE IN PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF T	

Flour was more active and lower. Wheat drooped at the close of the market. Corn was lower, were unchanged. Cotton was rather heavy.

The following wa	is the	busines	s of the	he sub-t	reasury	to-
Total receipts Of which from custon Total payments Total balance				4, 101, 100	\$105,471 98,000 122,109 10,369,475 ADSUM.	00 02 46
INDIAN AFFAIR	S IN	TEXAS	ANI	NEW	MEXIC	o.

SANTA FE, New Mexico,

To the Editors of the Washington Union:

The purpose of this communication is to direct public attention to the state of Indian affairs in this Territory and the adjoining State of Texas-a subject of life and death importance to us of the frontier, however ignored by Congress and the public. Many years' residence upon the border gives me some claim to speak in behalf of the ontier settler, and to point out his dangers and wants

With the annexation of Texas we acquired a chronic war with the Camanches and other wild tribes, and whatver may have been the merits of the quarrel originally, t became the plain duty of the federal government to tak effective measures for the protection of our young sister State. This was not done, and to this day life and property s almost as insecure in Texas, even in sight of Antonio, the most populous town in the State, as it was in Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, and no it was in Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, and no man thinks of leaving bis own door without being prepared, with rifle and revolver, to dispute his life with some band of lurking savages he may at any moment encounter. It is true, United States troops have been kept in Texas since the conclusion of the Mexican war, but their number has been inadequate, their disposition faulty, and their energy badly d'rected; but, worse than all, there has been a total absence of says m, resulting in some measure, no doubt, from a want of agreement and concert of action between the agents of the War and Indian Departments of the government. I do not speak of concert of action between the agents of the War and In-dian Departments of the government. I do not speak of the present administration, for, with a Mormon rebellion, an Oregon Indian war, and a factious Congress to thwart and cripple the Executive, it has effected much more than the enemies of public peace desired. But, will sensible and patriotic men, who prefer the public welfare to the success of faction, continue to support men so recreant to the best interests of the country—men who would sacrifice the Union itself rather than strengthen the President in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by the constitution and laws? upon him by the constitution and laws? ow-citizens of the old States, I tell you plainly yo

Fellow-citizens of the old States, I tell you plainly are not doing your duty by us—you are not acting wards us a brotherly part. When, year after year, Executive is denied the means for our protection through the spirit of factious opposition or of degrading parmony, neither from the press nor the rostrum do we have any expression of indignation against those who thus trifle with our lives. It is, doubtless, difficult for those of you to understand our condition who have never been west of the Mississippi, and happily know nothing of Indians or Indian character, except from Cooper's novels, travellers' romances, or pre-revolutionary traditions; otherwise I think you would not turn a deaf ear to our demands for protection. I tell you the dangers encou tered by the frontiersmen are far from being fictitions.

Atrocities have been committed to my own knowledge, and that not long since, the horrors of which cannot be repeated. They are liable to occur at any mo-ment, in the present condition of the frontier de-fences. You will all admit that, abstractly, the logcabin of the American pioneer is as worthy of pro-tection as the ship of the merchant; but mark the dif-ference in practice! Let but a blank cartridge be fired at the veriest cockle-shell of a merchantman on the ocean and the nation is clamorous for war, and a whole navy is sent after the offender; while the murder of entire families of pioneers upon our own soil is considered of no lutches of the Austrians ; but where are their bowels of compassion for their own countrymen and country-women whom, year after year, they hear of being mur-dered or torn from their homes to satiate the brutal lust of their captors?—Even if the frontiersman had not the right to demand protection from such violence, it would be due from the humanity of a Christian people.

be due from the humanity of a Christian people.

As inadequate as the present standing army is to the
wants of the country, it must be admitted that it has not
always effected as much as it is capable of under better
management. The failure cannot be justly imputed to
the army itself, for I believe there cannot be found a of their whole duty than the officers of the army; but the fault has been in the system under which their ener-gies have been misdirected. To give this system a name and description by a single word, let us call it division. If union be strength, and division weakness, in the sense in which we hear politicians use the terms, they are much more so in a military sense. Instead of concen-trating our available forces at points convenient to our detects of supplies and within, striking distances of the depots of supplies, and within striking distance of the Indians whose hostility is to be apprehended, we have been acting on the principle of division and subdivision until our small military posts and detachments are often too weak for self-protection, as the late defeat of Col. Steptoe's command shows. This system of division, as might have been expected,

has system of division, as might have been expected, has signally failed in giving protection to the frontier settlements of Texas, and life and property there to-day are scarcely more secure than in the days of the republic. This being an undeniable fact, would it not be wise to try another system, viz: concentration, which in all ages has been found to be the true secret of military success? Instead of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of the fifteen or sixteen stations at the cost of th ages has been found to be the true secret of military success? Instead of the fifteen or sixteen stations at present occupied by the regular troops in that State, let us, in the first place, by a vigorous campaign carried into the heart of the Indian country, break the power for mischief of those tribes that have so long preyed upon the frontiers of Texas; after which concentrate the troops at points from which those Indians can be easily reached and held in subjection. The Camanches and Kiowas have for years waged an unrelenting warfare against the frontiers of Texas; their hostility has been known to our government for years, and yet, strange to The North Star brought over the famous opera singer, Madame Piccolomini, whose singing and acting have created such a furore in Europe. This distinguished prima donna has arrived to fulfil an engagement to our energetic and enterprising impresario, Mr. Ullman, whose programme for the operatic season appeared in this morning's paper, and must have proved satisfactory, both as to quality and quantity, to the most fastidious and difficile of opera-goers. The Piccolomini and four deputy prime donne, (Poinsoff, Laborde, Wagner, and Ghioni, with a host of tenors and baritones, Carl Formes as basso, and a crowd of nimble coryphees, under the orchestral direction of Anschutz, and the general management of Ullmann, cannot fail to satisfy the public, however it may fail to prove a lucrative speculation.

The versatile Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeldt, lec-

It has been passed over in every direction by hunters and traders, as well as by parties sent out by the government for the purpose of exploration, and is found not to be essentially deficient in those absolute necessaries of prairie life—grass and water.

In order to insure the complete success of such a campaign, let a force of eight hundred or a thousand mounted men, provided with four months' supplies, be organized at Fort Mason, in Texas; another of like strength at Fort Smith, in Arkansas; another at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and still another at Fort Union, in this department, with instructions to concentrate at or near a

at Fort Smith, in Arkansas; another at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and still another at Fort Union, in this department, with instructions to concentrate at or near a point on the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas, where the 100th degree of longitude west from Greenwich crosses that river. These different columns acting thus concentrically, but being self-supporting and self-reliant, could not fail of falling in with and utterly breaking the power of these fierce tribes, and thereby giving security to our citizens of Texas, whose lives have so long been in jeopardy from their hostility. This must be done, sooner or later; but why wait for more blood to be shed? Has there not been enough? It is ardently hoped that our present able and patriotic administration will not long allow this state of things to continue. Recently a contract has been given out by the Post Office Department for a semi-monthly mail from Neesho, in Missouri, to Albuquerque, in this Territory, and the contractors are now engaged in preparations to put the line in operation; but, sir, it cannot be done until the Camanches and Kiowas have been made to feel our power in a way they have never yet done. The present mail route from this place to Independence, Missouri, passes in its entire length through a neutral territory, along which the various Indian tribes have for ages been in the habit of meeting for friendly intercourse; hence, the laying out of a road through it is not resented as an injury to any tribe in particular; but, my word for it, the opening of a mail route through the heart of the Camanche country will be resisted. It will probably cost the lives of those who attempt it without a sufficient military force, or before these Indians are humbled by a good thrashing. Besides which, it will be absolutely necessary to the safety of this route that a humbled by a good thrashing. Besides which, it will be absolutely necessary to the safety of this route that a large military post be established in the heart of this ntry—say on the Canadian Fork about where the th degree of longitude crosses that river. Vhile on this subject I would call the attention of the

Indian Bureau to the fact, that one of their agents has recently distributed to the Camanches and Kiowas arms and ammunition, which they declared at the time were intended for use against the Texans for recent injuries inflicted upon them by Captain Ford's command. The writer of this was not present at the distribution of these arms, but saw new guns in the hands of the Kiowas afterwards, and, upon inquiry, was told by them that they had been procured as above stated. There is at least no doubt about the fact, and I was informed that the Indians declared, at the time of receiving these arms, that dians declared, at the time of receiving these arms, that they were going south to make war upon the frontiers of Texas; and I have reason to believe that war parties were formed upon the "present grounds" and marched from there to carry out these threats. I saw, myself, a war party of about eighty, who pretended to be in pursuit of Apaches, but who, I have little doubt, were on their way to the upper sottlements of Texas. They were, many of them, armed with new guns obtained from the United States govinem, armed with new guns obtained from the United States gov-ernment. This requires no comment, and will, I doubt not, be put a stop to as soon as the attention of the govern-ment is called to it.

In relation to the Indian affairs of this Territory, it is but inclined to the

In relation to the Indian affairs of this Territory, it is but justice to the commander of this department, Gen. Garland, to state that the comparative peace and safety we have enjoyed in this Territory is attributable to his energy and foresight, as well as the system pursued here of carrying the war into the Indian country, and there chastising them for injuries done to our citizens, instead of wearing out the troops in the fruitless pursuit and search after small parties of marauders. In this manner some of the most fierce and intractable tribes, such as the Anaches. Musculeros. and Utahs, have been threshed into Apaches, Muscaleros, and Utahs, have been thrashed interivil behavior; and now, except with the Navajoes, there is "peace in all our border." With this tribe, however is "peace in all our border." With this tribe, however, I fear we are on the eve of war.

The military station of Fort Defiance is situated on he border of the Navajo country, and recently a band of these Indians came with their flocks and herds and occu-

these Indians came with their flocks and herds and occu-pied the grazing grounds of the fort, and, upon being or-dered off by the commanding officer, utterly refused to go elsewhere. The troops were ordered out to remove them, and in doing so were compelled to destroy a number of their cattle. A few days after this a Navajo came into the post, under the pretext of selling blankets, in the manufacture of which they excel, and, watching his opmanufacture of which they excet, and, watching his opportunity, drove an arrow through and killed a negro
man belonging to Major Brooke, the commanding
officer, and then made his escape. The murderer was
demanded of the tribe and refused, but they were given
thirty days to consider the matter, at the end of which
time, if the murderer be not delivered up, the commanding officer has declared his intention of attacking the tribe. These Indians were lords of the country during the Mexican rule, and have never yet been made to feel our power, and it is not believed they will yield. If not, war must follow; and as this tribe can, it is said, bring into the field between twenty-five hundred and three thousand warriors, well armed and mounted, the contest will be one of more importance than any Lodian war we have sand warriors, well armed and mounted, the contest will be one of more importance than any Indian war we have yet had in this part of the country, and it will tax to the uttermost the energy and courage of the small military force in this Territory to bring the war to a successful is-sue. We are in hourly expectation of hearing that hos-tillities have commenced, and the prophets of evil are pre-dicting another Steptoe affair; but such apprehensions, I think, are groundless, for Major Brooke is an officer of too much experience and judgment to fall into any trap. I is very certain, however, that his force, not exceeding two hundred—say one hundred and fifty for offensive operations—is entirely inadequate to the task of numbling one of the most powerful tribes on the continent, inhab-iting a country the most impracticable that can be imagined. The unsuccessful expedition made agains these Indians several years ago by Col. Sumner is still felt as a great disadvantage in our dealings with them. and their present hostile attitude and insolent confide en doubtless attributable in a me nate prestige acquired by them in that campaign. In the mean time General Garland has issued orders, I understand, for the concentration of troops at Albuquerque, to be in readiness to reinforce Major Brooke should affairs at or in readiness to reinforce major brooke should affairs at fort Defiance take a hostile turn.

Before closing, allow me, Messrs. Editors, to call your

attention to the importance of establishing a strong mili-tary post at or near the "Crossing of the Arkansas." Almost the entire travel and commerce of this Territory with the outer world passes the road from this point to Independence, Missouri. Of this road there are six hun-dred miles of entire wilderness, inhabited or roamed dred miles of entire winderness, in warlike savages, to over by vast numbers of fierce and warlike savages, to whose mercy and good behavior travellers are now forced to commit themselves. The friendly disposition and for-bearance of Indians is a very doubtful security when to commit themselves. The friendly disposition and forbearance of Indians is a very doubtful security when
blood and plunder may be acquired without risk. As it
is now, small trains and parties of travellers are completely at the mercy of any party of Indians that may
take a fancy to their property or scalps. Formerly, there
was a small military post at "the Crossing," and it was
felt as a great security to the road, but for several years
it has been abandoned—I think unwisely. It is true, the
particular location was bad, but a point might have been
selected a short distance of, on the Pawnee Fork, where
wood, water, and grass, the three essentials, might have
been found in abundance, and I have lately understood that it is the intention of the War Department
to order the erection of a post on that river. The "Big
Timbers," on the Arkansas, has also been suggested as a
suitable point for the establishment of a military station,
but I think this opinion is not founded upon any very
accurate knowledge of localities, or enlightened views as
to the wants of the public. Very true, there are many
of the requirements at the "Big Timbers" for the erection and maintenance of a military post, and, if the protection of the road was not the object of its establishment, it would doubtless be a very suitable point, but
better release might doubtless be a very suitable point, but
better release might doubtless be a very suitable point, but
better release might doubtless be a very suitable point, but tection of the road was not the object of its establishment, it would doubtless be a very suitable point, but better places might doubtless be found still further off. If, however, the protection of the public who travel the road from Santa Fe to Independence and the Missouri river be the primary object, then the Big Timbers is not the point. The public require a post an the road, which would not only afford protection against Indian violence, but would be a point d appus and shelter to travellers in case of misfortunes, such as the loss of animals, the breaking of their wagons, or being overtaken by snow-storms, not unusual occurrences in this wilderness road of six hundred miles. Very truly,

It appears that the mortality in the London hospitals It appears that the mortality in the London hospitals has increased since the introduction of etherization from 21 to 33 per cent.—or, to vary the expression, instead of amputation being fatal in a less proportion than one in four of those operated upon, it now proves fatal to one in three. The Medical Times and Gazette asks, in view of these facts, whether so enormous a sacrifice of life is not too high a price to be paid for anesthesia.

The North Aroostook (Me.) Agricultural Society held The North Aroostook (Me.) Agricultural Society held a fair last week at Presque Isle, to which were invited all the editors of the State of Maine scott free. Twenty-nine of them, representing that number of papers, accepted the invitation. They rendezvoused at Bangor on Mouday, and, according to last accounts, were on their way, having a glorious time. What a lot of dead-heads! LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT NEW YORK

The Cunard steamship Africa arrived at New York late on Thursday night, bringing London and Liverpool date to the 2d instant.

GREAT BRITAIN

The official revenue returns show a decrease on it quarter of £1,718,000; on the half year, of £2,720,000 and upon the year, £6,017,000. The decrease is no than accounted for by the reduction in the income ta amounting to £7,900,000, so that there was an actual amounting to £7,309,000, so that there was an actual hereas on the year's revenue, as contrasted with last year of £1,883,000. The journals have coogratulatory leader on this satisfactory exhibit, and the London Times only hopes that a year or two more of tranquility will admit of the reduction or abolition of more obnoxious taxes without impairing the public service or running in danger of a deficit.

The London Daily News treats the statement that London Daily acceptance of the statement of the Derby had solicited Lord John Russell's assistence.

Derby had solicited Lord John Russell's assistance framing the coming reform bill as a clumsy fiction.

A deputation from the Galway harbor commissione had waited on the Board of Works at Dublin for the pa

had waited on the Board of Works at Dublin for the purpose of obtaining a further loan to enable them to extend the accommodation and protective capabilities of the harbor. The Board explained that there were legal of stacles in the way of a compliance with the request, but the expressed a readiness to give the required assistance provided the difficulties in question could be obviated. A report was current that government was about a send three gentlemen experienced in engineering and more ritime matters with a view of reporting upon the state the harbor and roadstead of Galway, and to inquire as a what works may be necessary for rendering the port as and commodious.

what works may be necessary for rendering the port sale and commodious.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

"Mr. John Van Buren, the son of the late President of the United States, has just arrived from the continent, and is staying at Fleming's Hotel. After a brief visit to Ireland, Mr. Van Buren returns to the United States."

Mr. Varley, one of the consulting electricians of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, writes to the London Times, in response to an article calling in question his estimate of the distance of the faults in the cable. He states that his means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the of the distance of the faults in the cable. He states that his means of testing are not wholly dependent upon the resistance offered by the cable, and that he searched dili-gently for indications of a fault nearer shore, but without success. He also says that by the modes of testing adopt-ed by him, the estimated distances are set down more than five per cent. in error, and then only in cases of difficulty. In testing the Atlantic cable he adopted four different modes.

different modes.

A Mr. Rowett had offered to lay a rope covered with electric wire between Valentia and Newfoundland for the

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris from Biarritz on the 1st inst, and was to proceed to the camp at Chalons on the following day.

A letter from Berne contradicts, in the strongest terms,

A letter from Berne contradicts, in the strongest terms, a report that the French government had addressed a fresh note to the Swiss federal council on the subject of the refugees residing at Geneva, and that M. Kern, the Swiss minister at Paris, had received special instructions on the subject. It is asserted that the Emperor of the French is perfectly satisfied with the decree published by the federal council with respect to refugees, and has made no further demand on the subject.

The Moniteur states that the Emperor of Russia had given a distinguished reception to Prince Napoleon at Warsaw, and accompanied him back to his residence.

Eighty millions of francs are said to be required to complete the works of Cherbourg.

A Paris correspondent of Le Nord does not hesitate to assert that the object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Warsaw was to communicate to the Emperor Alexander the views of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

Mr. Morelly, the American charge they described the strong the support of the Superor Alexander the Morelly the American described the superor Mapoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

views of the Emperor Napoleon with regard to coming events in Turkey.

Mr. Morphy, the American chess-player, had been astonishing the Parisians by repeating his extraordinary performance of playing eight games with eight separate players at one and the same time, without seeing the boards. Mr. Morphy won six of the games, and the other two were drawn. The play lasted for ten hours, during which time Mr. Morphy never took the slightest refreshment, and at the conclusion he did not appear to be much fatigued.

The Monitour of the 2d of October 1997 and 199 The Monitour of the 2d of October contains a decree ex-

tending to the 30th of September next year the decree of September, 1857, relative to the importation of foreign PRUSSIA.

It is again stated in the continental journals that the question of the regency of Prussia is still not settled. The Queen and her party, it is said, have induced the King to offer the Prince of Prussia a simple extension for King to offer the Prince of Prussia a simple extension for six months of his present unsatisfactory powers, and it is observed that if the Prince were to refuse these terms the matter would be quickly terminated, and the Queen's party overthrown. The Journal des Débats to-day is, however, of the opinion that at a later period the diffi-culties of the case have been variquished. BUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

The great Russian Steam Navigation Company took possession on the 20th ult. of the establishment at Villafranca granted to them by the Sardinian government.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Warsaw on the 24th ult, and was cordially received by the Emperor Alexander. On the following day the Emperor and the Prince reviewed the troops at the camp of Powonski. The troops formed an effective force of 30,000 men, with sixty-four pieces of artillery. At each defile the Prince of Prussia put himself at the head of his regiment—the Kaloaga infantry. antry.

The nobility of the government of Yoer, in Russia, who

were among the first to form committees for the emand-pation of the serfs, have lately sent an address to the Em-peror praying that the measure might not be carried nto effect in that province. The Emi ceive the address favorably, and replied that the measure should be executed, notwithstanding any opposition of the nobility. The emancipation, the Emperor is said to have replied, will be carried into effect simultaneously throughout the whole of the empire, and that he would not allow any part of it to be deprived of the benefit of it. During his journey the Emperor would not accept of any fête on the part of the nobility where they have shown themselves hostile to the measure.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was to have been received Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was to have been received by the Sultan on the 25th uit. Letters from Candia describe the island as still in a very disturbed state. The new governor had not been able to carry out the instructions received from Constantinople. Armed Turks had traversed the capital of the island shouting "Death to the Christians!" Some of them were arrested, but were immediately released, so great is the Mussulman influence. A despatch from Alexandria says: "The Sucifero publishes a report of a revolt at Jeddah, and a rising at Mecca, wherein several Turkish soldiers have been killed." Advices from Tripoli state that the revolt of a lattalion of soldiers had been suppressed.

A letter from Paris says that the French consul at Tam-

A letter from Paris says that the French consul at Tam-pico had written to the commander of the French naval station in the Gulf of Mexico, claiming protection for the French in that place.

The coming elections in Spain are expected to be of the most stormy character. A despatch from Madrid states that the government has granted permission to import cotton seed into Cubs.

An exhibition of cloths and silks manufactured in the

Papal States had been held at Rome, and the result showed that the Romans could supply themselves with coarse cloths without having recourse to other countries. COMMERCIAL.

The cotton market for the week shows sales of 41,000 bales speculators taking 1,600 and exporters 6,500. Prices had undergone no change. The demand had slackoned, but holders were firm, owing to the reported damage to the crops. The stock in port was estimated at 498,000 bales, of which 428,000 was American. At Manchester goods were slow of sale, but prices undependent

changed.
Breadstuffs were very dull.

The money market was unchanged. Bullion in the Bank had increased £157,000. Consols 981 a 981 for money, and 981 a 982 for account.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have sold their lead mines in Newfoundland to parties for \$200,000. Several cargoes of the metal have arrived, and are on their way to New York. It averages eighty per cent., and is fre-quently cut out in pure lumps, being esteemed equal in richness to any in the world.

A telegraph company has been organized in San Francisco to run a line to Salt Lake City. A large portion of the wire has already been purchased and delivered. It is to connect at Placerville, and three or four months only, it is believed, will be required to complete the proposed